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EVENTS OF THE FAR EAST
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With which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [1022]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1911.

ATTENTION was drawn some time ago in the
Daily Press to what seems a defect in the
new Licensing Ordinance, in so far as it
relates to the prohibition of burmaids. A
few days ago the police brought before the
Magistrate three test cases. In two cases
the defendants were convicted, and the
Magistrate on being asked for a definition of
the term "burmaid" gave an interpretation
which is certainly not in accord with the
instructions issued by the Government to
publicans. There is no definition in the
Ordinance itself, so we must fall back on the
dictionary definition, namely, "a girl or
woman who serves food or liquor behind a
bar." The Colonial Secretary a month ago
in reply to a request for a definition, wrote
that the word includes "the wives, daughters
nieces and other female dependants of public-
ans who sell liquor behind the bar, the scope
and object of the section being to prohibit
any woman from serving liquor in a public
house." Mr. WOODHOUSE, the Deputy
Superintendent of Police, mentioned the re-
ference which had appeared in our columns
and said this is what the police wanted to get
rid of. But there is surely no power to do this
under the Ordinance if the scope and object

of the section is as the Colonial Secretary
has stated, rather than what Mr. WOOD-
HOUSE said is desired by the authorities. A
woman who constitutes herself a "doorstep
attraction" or who plays a piano, or
in any other way adds to the attrac-
tions of a bar-room cannot strictly be
regarded as a woman who "sells
liquor behind a bar," which is the definition
of the term "burmaid" given by the
Government. There are decisions in the
highest Courts at Home bearing out
this contention, notably the
famous case of *Rex v. Simpson*.
But it is, perhaps, of some importance to
note that in the local Ordinance "bar maid"
is printed as two words; consequently it
might be argued, with some show of
reasoning, that this departure from usual
practice shows an intention to emphasise
thereby that wider meaning of the term
which the Magistrate attached to it, namely
that it includes not merely the maid
employed to sell liquor behind the bar,
but women employed in any capacity in
a bar room. Additional interest would
have been lent to the proceedings at the
Magistracy if the fourth case had
not been dropped by the police. In this
case the licensee, we understand, was a
woman, and the position therefore is that
the Licensing Board has granted her a
licence, with the approval of the police, who
now presumably would wish to see her
banished from her own bar-room! We are
inclined to think that the Magistrate's
view of the intention of the Ordinance
is more correct than that given by the
Colonial Secretary; but, as we have said,
it is not a view which has the sanction of
the Government's definition of the term
"burmaid," nor does it come within the
generally accepted meaning of the word.
If the Magisterial decision correctly inter-
prets the intention of the Ordinance, it is
obviously advisable that the word should
be given its local definition in the Ordinance.
Having regard to these cases there is
an announcement in the current *Gazette*
which calls for a word of comment.
A Magistrate has been given a seat
on the Licensing Board. At first sight
doubts arise as to the wisdom of
placing on this Board a Magistrate who
may conceivably be called upon to decide
disputed cases, such as those heard in the
Court last Friday, in which the Licensing
Board is virtually the complainant. Apart
from this, a Magistrate would, no doubt,
be a most useful member of the Board, but
what objection arises to the appointment of
Mr. WOOD to the Licensing Board could be
met by an understanding that all licensing
cases at the Magistracy should in future be
taken by the other Magistrate. As a
matter of fact, the Licensing Board is not
the prosecutor in such cases. It is the
business of the police to prosecute, and the
duty of the Magistrate is simply to decide
the case in accordance with the law. It
unfortunately happened in the cases we have
been discussing that the Magistrate gave a
decision which seems doubtful law, and had
Mr. WOOD been a member of the Licensing
Board at that time, this decision might
have been looked upon as being influenced
by what he knew to be the policy of the
Licensing Board rather than by a strict
interpretation of the Ordinance.

A proclamation in the Government Gazette
declares Chefoo, Chinwantao, Dalny, and New-
chwang infected ports.

The *Gazette* publishes a new scale of fees
payable for registration of deeds and other
instruments in writing relating to land in the
New Territories.

The Shanghai R. Inf. Con. Concrete Company,
Ltd., and the Orient Rubber Cultivation Com-
pany, Ltd., have been struck off the Hongkong
Companies Register.

A Chinese who was found guilty of stealing
two iron bars from the railway works at
Hung Hom was sent to prison for fourteen days
by Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. E. R.
Hollifax sentenced a native who was arrested in
Abodeen Street on a charge of being a rogue
and a vagabond to three months' imprisonment
with hard labour.

We are desired to state that through the
courtesy of Captain Kraft, Commanding the
German Cruiser Squadron, the Band of S.M.S.
Scharnhorst will play at Government House
to-night, the 6th instant, at 9.15 p.m., when Lady
Lagard will be "At Home" to her friends.

The Bishop of Victoria accompanied by the
Revs. A. D. Stewart and W. W. Rogers has
left Hongkong for Pakhoi by s.s. *Mathilde*.
The Bishop proposes holding Confirmations and
inspecting the various mission stations between
Pakhoi and Nanning, returning via the West
River. He will be absent from Hongkong for
about a fortnight.

It is advertised in another column that the
price of ice after the 15th inst. will be 1½ cents
a pound.

The concert to be given at the Sonmen's
Institute this evening is being arranged by Mr.
and Mrs. Watts.

Up to a week ago the plague statistics of the
North showed that twenty-seven Russians had
died in Harbin and three Japanese in Changchun.

On account of the plague and other unfore-
seen circumstances, the Christian Endeavour
Convention, which was to have taken place in
Peking this coming spring, has been indefinitely
postponed.

H.E. Admiral Sir Alfred Winslow has kindly
offered a cup to the Hongkong Jockey Club for
the forthcoming race meeting and also a bracelet
for the lady nominating the winner. The race
for the Admiral's Cup will be run on the Off
Day. Particulars as to entries are advertised
on page 4.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes
in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong-
kong during the month ended 31st January,
1911, as certified by the managers of the respec-
tive banks, are as follows—

BAKES. AVERAGE SPECIE IN

AMOUNT RESERVE

Chartered Bank of India, 6,563,447 4,000,000

Australia and China, 15,276,331 11,000,000

Hongkong and Shanghai 26,580 Nil

Banking Corporation Limited

National Bank of China, 26,580 Nil

Total ... 28,866,358 15,000,000

The firemen were again called out early on

Saturday morning to quell a fire which broke

out at No. 6, MacGregor Street, Wanohai.

The ground floor of this building was used as a

ritian factory, while the floors above were

Chinese dwellings. There was a big blaze when

the ratun goods became ignited, and it was not

long before the whole building was gutted.

The flames then spread to the adjoining

buildings, and it took the firemen two hours

hard work to save these buildings. For-
tunately there was no loss of life. The
destroyed building is believed to be covered by
insurance.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR HANSON

HONoured.

AWARDED THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

In perusing the full list of New Year

honours we notice that four police officers in the

Colonial service were awarded the King's

Police Medal. One of these was Mr. Ouse-
den, Inspector General of Police in the Straits

Settlements, and another was Mr. J. W.
Hanson, chief detective inspector in the

Hongkong Police service. Mr. Hanson joined

the service in 1874 and has been chief detective

inspector since January, 1898. The King's

Police medal is a much coveted distinction in

the service, and that Mr. Hanson should be

one of only four in the New Year's Colonial

Honour's List to receive it attests the fact that

the distinction is one which has to be well

earned. Moreover, that he should have been

recommended for this distinction is proof of

the high estimation in which he is held by his

superior officers, and all who know Chief

Inspector Hanson will cordially congratulate

him upon this gratifying recognition of his

services by the King.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, February 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZLEMAN

(ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE).

A BROKER SUE.

W. C. Jack & Co., Ltd., sued Ah Ling,

broker, for \$513.75, said to be due for goods sold

and delivered.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for plaintiffs,

said he wished to amend the writ in

consequence of payment which had been

made since the writ was issued in July last. He

wished to reduce the balance to \$211.95, which

was the amount now due. Proceeding, he said

the defendant used to be in the employ of Wilks

& Jack as a draughtsman, and on the re-
formation of the firm about two years ago he was

given notice. Mr. Nye then asked him whether

he would be willing to go out and get orders from

people he knew and get a commission on what

he sold. He agreed and the terms were

10 per cent. on some goods and 15 per cent.

on Ocean lights. By the arrangement he was

to settle at the end of each month. He brought

in a fair amount of business, but whether

his story now was that he did not get paid

by his customers, he (Mr. Gardiner) did not

know.

His Lordship—Was he a guarantor?

Mr. Gardiner—He was responsible. We do

not say he was actually a guarantor.

Defendant stated that the firm agreed to give

certain customers credit, but witness did not

enter them in any way. As to the item of

\$65 for 50 Ocean lights said to be supplied to

him, witness did not know whether that amount

was due from him or not.

The case was adjourned until Saturday.

INDIAN OPIUM EXPORTS.

On January 10th 2,620 chests of opium were

sold at Calcutta at an average price of Rs. 3,365

(£224) per chest. The Government has already

made 357 lakhs (£2,380,000) more than the

Budget estimate, and there are 5,240 more

chests to be sold before the close of the year.

The reduction of the opium exports by 5,100

chests yearly, mentioned in the Government's

communique of December 31, only holds good

for the year 1911. Further action by India

depends on the result of the negotiations

proceeding in Peking.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages
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[RUSSIAN SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

PERSIAN MINISTER SHOT.

LONDON, February 5th.

A message from Teheran reports
that the Minister of Finance, Sanied
Dowleh, was shot while returning
from the Meljias by two Armenians.
The assassins are being pursued.

THE NEW YORK DYNAMITE
EXPLOSION.

LONDON, February 5th.

A New York telegram states that
eight arrests have been made in con-
nection with the dynamite explosion
at Jersey City, on charges of man-
slaughter or criminal carelessness.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

END OF THE TOUR.

LONDON, February 4th.

H. I. H. the Crown Prince of
Germany has arrived at Calcutta,
whence he will depart for Germany.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF
MARINE INDICTED.

LONDON, February 4th.

A message from St. Petersburg
states that the Duma committee on
National Defence has drawn up a
formidable indictment of the Ministry
of Marine, charging it with misapplica-
tion of credits voted for torpedo boats
and submarines for the Black Sea.

The report also dwells on Turkish
naval development in the Black Sea.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

THE HOUNDSDITCH SENSATION.

LONDON, January 18th.

At the inquest on the Sidney
Street remains to-day the verdict was that
the bodies were those of Joseph and Fritz.
The former died from a shot in the shoulder
and the latter from suffocation.

The jury considered that more stringent
regulations for the control of the entry of
aliens were necessary. They praised the
behaviour of the police and the firemen.

A feature of the proceedings was the
evidence of Mr. Winston Churchill. He
said that the circumstances were most extra-
ordinary, and consequently he thought he
had better go and see for himself. He took
full responsibility for not allowing the fire-
men to extinguish the flames, as they would
most certainly have been killed. It was
quite untrue that he took charge of the
police arrangements or interfered with them.
In conclusion he said that he would like
personally to testify that the police through-
out were perfectly willing and eager to rush
the building at any moment.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It is announced in the current issue of the
Gazette that Commander Beckwith, R.N., has
been appointed to act as Harbour Master,
Marine Magistrate, etc., during the absence on
leave of Commander Basil Taylor, R.N. Mr. E.
Jones will act as Assistant Harbour Master,
and Mr. A. B. Davey as first landing officer.
The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown has been
appointed to act as chairman of the Licensing
Board and as chairman of the Board of Ex-
aminers, the Sir Henry May resigned, and Mr.
E. Wood has been appointed a member of the
Licensing Board.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

A committee presided over by Field-Marshal
Sir Evelyn Wood is sitting at the War Office
to investigate generally the question of soldiers'
pensions and the manner in which existing pen-
sion regulations are affected, if at all, by chang-
ing the conditions of service. Selected officers
from various regiments are giving evidence, and
the whole subject will be very thoroughly in-
vestigated. It is not unnatural, says a news
agency, that to soldiers the mere fact of such a
committee being appointed may give rise to a
feeling of uneasiness, and it is known that in
some cases rumours have got about that a whole-
sale scheme of cutting down is in contemplation,
and that existing as well as future pensions
will be affected. "The terms of reference to the
committee are not available for publication,
but it may be taken as certain that no such mea-
sure to the prospects of soldiers is under considera-
tion. It is added that there need not be the
slightest apprehension on the part of the serving
soldier or the Army pensioner that the allow-
ance to which his service may entitle him or
has entitled him under the conditions on which
he enlisted will be interfered with. That an
actually earned pension should be reduced or
that the conditions of partially-completed ser-
vice may be so modified as to affect the pension
for which a man is qualifying on the faith of
the regulations in force at the time of his
enlistment certainly has never been contem-
plated by the Government. The conditions or
service in the Army have, however, undergone
so many changes that the Army Council itself
that the time has come when the whole matter
of service conditions in their bearing on the
granting of pensions should be carefully ex-
amined. The findings of the Committee will
have to be approved by the Army Council and
other authorities before they have any practical
force.

LOCAL SPORT.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE CRICKET.
R.G.A. ... 73 Police ... 46
TRIANGULAR LEAGUE CRICKET.
H.K.C.C. ... 150 The Navy ... 116
(9 wickets).

LEAGUE CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY v. POLICE.
The R.G.A. defeated the Police by 27 runs in
a League match which took place on the Police
ground at Happy Valley on Saturday. The
feature of the match was the collapse of the
Police batsmen before the trundling of Paris
and Winkworth. Scores and analyses were as
follows:—

R.G.A.		Police	
Capt. Clapham, b Kerr	1	W. Kent, b Winkworth	0
Lt. Mitchell, b Kerr	12	W. Cooper, b Winkworth	17
Gr. Swanton, b Kerr	3	W. Kent, b Winkworth	0
Lt. Paris, c McCarthy, b Hogarth	5	C. Ogilvie, c Winkworth	0
Gr. Garnett, c Wodehouse, b Hogarth	17	A. C. Langley, b Paris	0
Lt. Thicknesse, c Kerr, b Hogarth	6	W. Pitt, not out	10
Gr. Pharo, b Hogarth	4	J. H. Kerr, b Paris	0
Gr. Brannagan, b Kerr	0	G. Hogarth, b Paris	3
Sgt. Clavos, b Hogarth	4	A. C. Burford, b Winkworth	6
Gr. Winkworth, not out	10	Extras	4
Gr. Jones, b Kerr	3		
Extras	8		
Total	73		

Bowling Analysis.		R.		W.	
O.	M.	R.	O.	M.	R.
Kerr	12	27	5	5	5
Hogarth	11	2	38	5	5

POLICE.		R.		W.	
O.	M.	R.	O.	M.	R.
P. J. Wodehouse, run out	0	0	0	0	0
D. McHardy, b Paris	0	0	0	0	0
G. A. Woodcock, b Paris	0	0	0	0	0
W. Cooper, b Winkworth	17	0	0	0	0
W. Kent, b Winkworth	0	0	0	0	0
C. Ogilvie, c Winkworth	0	0	0	0	0
A. C. Langley, b Paris	0	0	0	0	0
W. Pitt, not out	10	0	0	0	0
J. H. Kerr, b Paris	0	0	0	0	0
G. Hogarth, b Paris	3	0	0	0	0
A. C. Burford, b Winkworth	6	0	0	0	0
Extras	4	0	0	0	0
Total	45	0	0	0	0

Bowling Analysis.		R.		W.	
O.	M.	R.	O.	M.	R.
Winkworth	8.5	8	23	4	4
Paris	1	1	19	5	5

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The thermometer fluctuated somewhat during the week and with it the spirits of many in the Colony. This fact brings home to us that notwithstanding all that we have added to life we are still very much children of nature. Some are more so than others, but it is very apparent that when the sunshine is shining life is bright indeed, but when old Sol is hidden by fog and Hongkong looks like the "misty island of the sea," life does not seem quite so attractive. Fortunately, the depression, atmospheric and otherwise, does not last long, and we are able to realise something of the "joie de vivre."

The Chinese must have needed all the optimism they could command to obtain a bright prospect for the New Year. The conditions prevailing on Monday were depressing indeed and more crackers than usual must have been required to drive away the undesirable spirits that marred the pleasure of the day.

Dreams that concern themselves with lucky numbers have a special interest in view of the various sweepstakes that are being got up at present, and I am told that several ladies have had visions of winning tickets and untold wealth. Some, too, have been able to extract secrets of the future from the fire, and as they gazed into the flames after dinner with thoughts on dresses, ponies, jockeys, and dollars they have seen the e in figures and names to which they are inclined to attach more than ordinary significance. I haven't any tips to give away, but I remember being instructed in early years that blessed is he who expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed.

As we all know, or ought to know, "there's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." A local couple who have just plighted their troth are wont to patronise a certain house of refreshment, and they could not understand why it was that so many people looked at them the other day and turned away their heads with a grin. The explanation was simple. The table exhibited a card on which was the one word, "Engaged."

The plague which has raged with such dreadful violence in North China has roused a feeling of pity in Hongkong and indeed throughout the world. Our common humanity bids us extend our sympathy to the unfortunate country and the unfortunate people, and if assistance of a financial nature be needed to help the distressed and the destitute I am sure Hongkong will furnish its quota. The terrible visitation is paralleled in British minds with the great plague which devastated London in the sad days of the Merry Monarch.

I noticed the other day that a conference was being held at the British Foreign Office concerning the danger of the spread of sleeping sickness by railway extension in Africa, and it occurred to me that it is perhaps fortunate for us at present that our railway connection with North China has not been made, otherwise we might have had terrified people carrying contagion fleeing southwards. Of course, Hongkong could always guard against infected people arriving here by insisting upon examination and disinfection at the frontier or outside the harbour in the case of steamers, but all the same the presence of such a scourge so near our borders would be a source of anxiety, to say the least.

I see the "harem" skirt is not likely to become popular at home. This reproduction of the Turkish woman's costume—a long loose divided garment fitting tightly at each ankle—apparently does not appeal to our good folks at home, though London dressmakers are ready to admit that the skirted dress will have to be abandoned in favour of a bifurcated garment. Something more discreet than the harem skirt—or perhaps I should call it "harem sairen" skirt—will have to be devised before it meets the approval of the ladies, or of the gentlemen. Husband, have yet a voice in what their wives shall wear. They have still the power of the purse.

Apropos the leading article in the *Daily Press* on the subject of the position of Queen's College in the Oxford Local Examinations, there is one important fact which is generally lost sight of in references to this subject. It is that the schools which show up best are residential schools. Queen's College is not a boarding school. That one factor makes a very big difference in the preparation of students for the Oxford Locals.

I see from the latest volume of statistics published by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs that the value of the import of spirituous liquors into China in 1909 was Tls. 1,447,017, as compared with Tls. 601,831 in 1903. At first I regarded this enormous increase as conclusive proof of the statement that the Chinese, being forbidden to smoke opium, are seeking consolation in drink-drinking. An examination of the table of statistics showing the distribution of the trade through each Customs district has made me wonder whether spirits can be imported into China for any other purpose, because if this increase means that the Chinese are drinking more brandy or rum, one would expect to find the increase fairly evenly distributed over the ports of import. I note, however, that the increase in the import has been practically confined to northern ports. Dairen, in fact, is credited with three-fourths of it, the value of the import having risen from Tls. 2,089 in 1907 to Tls. 13,145 in 1908, and Tls. 645,025 in 1909. What can be the explanation of this? The import at Kowloon rose from Tls. 2,710 in 1908 to Tls. 48,021 in 1909, but at Canton there was a decline in the import to the value of nearly twelve thousand taels.

RODERICK RANDOLPH.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The tenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Office on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick presided and the others present were: Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. W. Logan, S. A. Levy (directors), Sir Horumjee Mody, Messrs. A. H. Ough, A. E. Asgor, J. H. N. Mody, A. Shelton Hooper, Ho Fook, E. L. Hughes, J. H. Seth, J. C. Peter, Lo Chun Shu, and the Secretary (Mr. M. S. Northcote).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days past may, I think, be taken as read. The increase in amount invested in properties is brought about by the purchase of property at Kennedy Town upon which the Company held a second mortgage. The first mortgages having put the property up to public auction, to protect ourselves we bought it in at a cost of \$155,000, and have now arranged a lease thereof for a term of five years at a monthly rental of \$1,500 plus rates. The acquisition of this property accounts in part for the reduction in the amount shown as invested in mortgages, but you will have noticed in the profit and loss account that we have written off this account the sum of \$40,123.62. The term "loans receivable" used in the profit and loss account would perhaps have been better expressed as "investments in mortgages." Your Directors deemed this course a better policy than that of writing up the value of the property purchased by a similar amount. While this sum appears at the present moment as a loss to the Company it must be borne in mind that in the event of a sale of the property, which now stands in our books at actual cost price, we expect to receive such a sum as will more than wipe out this \$40,000. In addition to this recently acquired property the Company owns some 681,287 square feet at Kowloon Point and Yau-mat, all with excellent water frontages and which all stand to-day on our books at actual cost. Our house property at Yau-mat continues to be well occupied and is in good repair. We brought forward at the close of 1909 the sum of \$304,148.17 and after writing off the amount as shown we are still able to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid-up capital and to carry forward the sum of \$202,509.73, a guarantee of a similar dividend for several years to come even should no sales of property be effected in the meantime.

There being no questions, The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. OUGH, seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. LO CHUN SHU moved, and Mr. ASOZ seconded the motion, that the appointment of Messrs. S. A. Levy and W. Logan to the board of directors be confirmed.

This was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. OUGH, seconded by Mr. HO FOOK, it was agreed that Messrs. S. A. Levy and W. Logan be re-elected directors. Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. HUGHES, seconded by Mr. J. H. SETH.

The CHAIRMAN—Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

NEW ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

The following paragraphs are quoted from a new Order-in-Council published in the *Government Gazette*:

2. (1) Where a British subject is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, the Court may, as part of the sentence, order that he be deported.

(2) Article 83, sub-articles 4 to 11, of the Principal Order and article 6 of the China and Corea (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1907, shall apply to deportations under this article.

3. Where a person not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under article 2, and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall, if lawfully empowered thereto, deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported; and if not so empowered the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHANGHAI BROKER.

DEX V. L. E. MICHAEL.

The summons in this case, which was granted at the instance of Mr. H. H. Read, reads as follows:

"Complaint has this day been made on oath before this Court, for that you on the 4th day of October, 1910, at Shanghai in the Empire of China, falsely, wickedly, and corruptly did commit wilful and corrupt perjury in the testimony which you gave upon oath as a witness at the trial of a certain case between the said L. E. Michael and W. V. Carmichael at H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Corea at Shanghai, to the following effect:

"1. That two several parcels of 200 Ayer Tawah shares and one parcel of 200 Batu Anson shares were sold by you as broker to W. V. Carmichael, and were bought by you as a broker.

"2. That you did no transactions on your own account as principal in the shares which were the subject matter of such action, being shares in the following companies: Tawah, Ayer Tawah, and Batu Anson.

"3. That you had never been interested otherwise than as a broker in the rise and fall of rubber shares."

Mr. Opp's appeal for the prosecution; accused was represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, January 14th.

CHINA AND THIBET.

A few days ago private advices were received in London to the effect that Chinese troops had occupied Rima, beyond the northern frontier of Assam, as an outpost. It is considered that this operation indicates the complete subjugation of Eastern Tibet from Batang, thus securing the safety of communication through the Khan country. The *Times* first called attention to the occupation of Rima as far back as July, when it stated that Rima was "at the head of the Lohit Valley in Kachin territory and within the British boundary." A glance at the map of Northern Burma in the atlas which accompanies the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" shows Rima within the British border, so that the occupation of the place by Chinese troops appears to require further explanation.

H.M.S. "MERLIN."

The surveying ship *Merlin* is shortly to be recommissioned for a further term of service on the China Station. The new crew will be selected at the Chatham depot and will leave in the cruiser *Felara* on February 21st for Hongkong. Another naval announcement of interest to the Far East is that the protected cruiser *Highflyer* will relieve her sister cruiser *Hyacinth* as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station in March. The *Highflyer* at present forms one of the Nore sub-division of the Home Fleet, and she has to have her crew completed to a sailing strength at Chatham by February 21st. The *Hyacinth* is now engaged in the suppression of gun-running on the Persian Gulf. The *Highflyer* is returning to well-known waters, having already served two commissions as flagship on the East Indies Station, flying successively the flags of Admirals Sir D. H. Bosanquet and Sir C. C. Denny, and she has recently had a thorough overhaul and repair at Devonport at a cost of £50,000. The *Highflyer*, moreover, was one of the Fleet in Bombay Harbour which welcomed the Amir on his visit in 1908. She leaves Sheerness for the East Indies on February 26th.

THE BISHOPRIC OF KOREA.

The appointment of the Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, M.A., vicar of St. Alban's, Birmingham, to the bishopric of Korea is likely to prove very popular. Mr. Trollope possesses an intimate knowledge of the Korean language, gained during his labours with the Anglican Mission in that country under Bishop Corrie from 1890 to 1900. Mr. Trollope was educated at New College, Oxford, and left his curacy at great Yarmouth for the Korean mission field. During the last ten years in England he has worked among the masses in Poplar and Birmingham, and is very greatly respected and liked. He is forty-eight years of age and unmarried.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

It is probable that the King and Queen will leave for the proposed visit to India rather earlier this year than was originally determined, and the early part of November is now mentioned. While it has not yet been decided whether they will travel in a battleship or in a "liner" chartered for their use, as was the case during the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to South Africa, it is considered that the latter alternative will be adopted, since to convert a modern battleship for the use of their Majesties and the rather large suite that will accompany them would be very costly. The stay in India will be brief, and the King and Queen hope to arrive back in England early in 1912. Bombay and Calcutta and some of the important capitals of native States will be included in the itinerary.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

There is some delay in appointing the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Earl Grey, and the hesitation is due to the doubt entertained as to the wisdom of the country being left without the presence of a Prince of the Blood of full age and the requisite position during the King's absence in India. Under the Regency Act, Queen Mary is named as the sole Regent during the minority of the Prince of Wales, and if anything untoward should happen during the Indian visit, the Regent would be absent from England. In the circumstance the presence in London of a Prince so thoroughly experienced and highly esteemed as the Duke of Connaught would be of the greatest importance. It is stated that the Duke is very desirous of accepting the Canadian Governor-Generalship, because of its possibilities of good work for the Empire, and if he foregoes the appointment it will be solely at the call of duty.

SUZUKI CANAL TRAFFIC.

The traffic of the Suzuki Canal increases year by year, and Lord Beaconsfield's investment of 1875 has proved most profitable for the British nation. It is thirty-five years ago that the Khedive's shares were purchased by the British Government for £4,076,622. Their value to-day is £34,000,000 and they bring in an annual revenue of over one million sterling. During 1909 4,239 vessels, of a net tonnage of fifteen and a half million tons passed through the Canal as compared with 3,795 vessels of thirteen and a half million tons, in 1908. The receipts were the highest yet reached since the opening of the Canal, amounting to 120,600,000 francs, as against 108,450,000 francs in 1908. The average time of transit for a mail steamer is 15 hours and a cargo boat 18 hours, while the average for all vessels is 17 hours 13 minutes. Britain still leads the way in number of vessels, her percentage in 1909 being 60 per cent. and in tonnage 62 per cent. The German percentage was fourteen and fifteen, respectively, and Holland comes third with 5.9 and 5.2 per cent., respectively. Originally in 1869 the tariff for laden ships was 10 francs per ton. This now stands at 7fr. 35c., but the

10 fr. rate per head for passengers has never been changed. During the years 1869 to 1909 the navigable dimensions have been practically doubled.

LONDON'S COUNTRY HALL PROJECT.

The new London County Hall will eventually prove to be a striking addition to the architectural features of the Metropolis. The foundations are now in course of erection on the south bank of the Thames adjoining Westminster Bridge, and in time to come we may have a wide boulevard on that side similar to the Embankment. The block of buildings and other property at the corner of Westminster Bridge-road, which barred the way to the work of excavating for the foundations, have been completely demolished, and there is every prospect that it will be possible to lay the foundation-stone early this year. In the Stuart period the site was a marshy swamp, where osier beds flourished. It was called Pedlar's Acre, after the name of the owner, who plied his trade with such success that he bequeathed a large fortune to the ecclesiastical authorities of Lambeth for charitable purposes.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

The South Manchurian Railway Loan, which consists of the issue of £5,000,000 5½ per cent. bonds, is chiefly remarkable for the protest it has caused on the part of a section of the business community against the Japanese Tariff. Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, did not mince his words when advocating the withholding of support to the loan unless Japan responded by tariff concessions in favour of Great Britain. He says:—Japan's greatness is largely due to the generosity of the moneyed classes in this country. These loans are now to be our undoing. We have supplied them with capital to establish themselves on a sure basis and now our exports are to be made almost impossible. Japan is coming again in a few days for a new loan of six million sterling. Let our investors be loyal to our industries, let our banks be loyal to the commerce and industries out of which they make their profit, and show Japan that if they want our assistance they must be just to our manufacturers and traders or our protests will be closed against them." In justification of the protest Sir Edward declares that as a banker, he is largely interested in the industries of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which will be affected so severely by the tariff. The London Chamber of Commerce cordially advocates a similar action.

[We have already reproduced Sir Edward Holden's letter in full.] The Japanese reply was soon forthcoming. Mr. K. Mizumachi, Japanese Financial Attaché in London, states:—"In regard to the letter of Sir Edward Holden I have no statement to make, as everybody is entitled to express his own opinion. I only fear that after the lapse of some time he will probably regret the publication of his letter." When the loan prospectus appeared no direct notice was taken of Sir Edward Holden's attack, but there was the following counter-appeal to British commercial men:—"The Imperial Japanese Government is of opinion that the railways, improved as they will be by the further expenditure now provided for, and with the additional facilities offered by the opening of Port Arthur, will ensure the further rapid development of the great resources of Manchuria to the benefit of international trade, which it is the settled policy of the Imperial Japanese Government to encourage by all means in its power, on the footing of equality for all nations."

THE LOAN IN THE MARKET.

The London *Express*, which is a Tariff Reform paper, made merry over Sir Edward Holden's letter and argued that what Japan is doing is the natural outcome of the Free Trade policy. The financial Press thinks that the issue is a reminder of how greatly the credit of Japan has appreciated since the conclusion of the war with Russia. The War is to be regarded as a Government security, for Japan will guarantee both principal and interest. The bonds are repayable in 1936, but the Company has the right to redeem at par in 1921. The issue was very slightly over-subscribed, but yesterday cash buyers could obtain them at a discount of one-sixteenth.

THE CORONATION.

It is stated that the Imperial troops from the self-governing and Crown Colonies will be encamped in the grounds of Alexandra Palace during the Coronation. Alexandra Palace is situated in North London, and at one time was a Crystal Palace on a small scale. Of late years it has suffered from financial depression. The Premier of the Colonies will have received by now their "royal invitations" to attend the Coronation, and during their stay in England they will be the guests of the nation. Other Ministers coming over for the Imperial Conference will also be received as distinguished visitors. It is expected that the Prime Minister will open the Conference on May 22nd. Not many Governors of Crown Colonies will attend the Coronation, for wherever possible it is considered that the Governors shall be in their own Colonies as representing the King. The proposal is that the Crown Colonies shall be divided into six groups, represented officially by some distinguished person from each group.

A PROPOSED BONFIRE CHAIN.

The most interesting suggestion put forward so far in connection with the Coronation is that there shall be a chain of bonfires across Great Britain. This was done upon the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, largely at the initiative of the late Colonel Victor Milward, then member for Stratford-on-Avon, and if some public man will take the matter in hand this year the idea will probably be carried out. In 1897 the signal for lighting was given from a huge pile of straw on the summit of Hampstead Heath, each of the other fires being lit as soon as the preceding one was seen, the chain of lights across the country being thus established in a remarkably short time. The illuminations in London are to be on a scale not hitherto attempted.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The naval manoeuvres to be held this spring are to be of a very extensive character, and the general scheme for their conduct will be issued shortly. With the exception of the Mediterranean fleet, the whole of the ships now in European waters will be employed, and will go to sea with a full complement of officers and men. Supreme control will be given to Admiral Sir William May, who by that time will have hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*, the new super-Dreadnought. Considerable interest will be centred in this vessel, owing to the fact that she is the first of her class to be put into commission. The operations will extend from Gibraltar to the coast of Norway and Sweden, and the principal fighting is expected in the North Sea. They are anticipated to last three weeks and active service conditions will be observed throughout.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

In well-informed quarters it is believed that the Navy Estimates next March will amount to forty millions. They will provide for six new battleships in 1911-2, one of which will be motor-driven. More money is required for the new naval base at Rosyth, and it is hoped to finish the new dock at Portsmouth before the end of the financial year. One must not be surprised, too, to hear of an increase in the personnel of the fleet. While on naval matters it may be added that the French Committee of Submarine Defence is about to enter upon some important experiments with a system of British invention, for the protection of battleships at anchor against attack by submarines. Secret trials which have already taken place in England and have given great satisfaction.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Servants are still greatly interested in the question of a Court of Appeal and at a meeting of the "Court of Appeal" Committee held recently the position of affairs was fully gone into. The first essential is for the whole Service to be united on the question, and having this in view the Committee arrived at the decision that at the present moment the Civil Service was not sufficiently united for active steps in the direction of the establishment of a Court of Appeal to be taken. The Committee will not disband, however, and has invited the various Civil Service organizations to an informal conference to be held at an early date. Such a Court of Appeal is regarded as an absolute essential and is bound to come, and many Service men think that the first step should be the establishment of a National Union of Civil Servants. It is possible that out of the informal conference the nucleus of a workable scheme may be evolved.

COTTON-SPINNING IN 1910.

According to a table of cotton-spinning company results prepared by Mr. William Tinter, of Manchester, for the 12 months ending November 30, the experience of spinners has been worse than in 1909. The table gives particulars of 73 concerns in Lancashire, with a total paid-up share capital of £2,553,716, and loan capital amounting to £1,078,991. A few of the companies on the year have made a profit, but the total loss for the 12 months, after paying interest on loans and allowing for depreciation, is £263,043. This works out at an average loss per company of £3,603, as compared with £2,925 last year. The percentage of loss on share capital is 10.26 per cent. per annum, which compares with 7.37 per cent. per annum for the same period of 1909. On share and loan capital combined the loss is 7.22 per cent. per annum, against 5.57 per cent. per annum last year. The present total value of the 73 mills, including machinery, is £3,025,185. The number of spindles in the mills is 5,973,196. On the whole the figures given above are worse than for at least 25 years back, but a distinct improvement in trade has shown itself during the last three months, and spinners are now working at a profit. The stock-taking results at the end of this month are expected to be more satisfactory than for any time during the last two years. There seems to be every likelihood of 1911 opening with good prospects, as spinners at the moment are well booked forward, and there are no stocks of yarn at the mills.

COUNT OKUMA TO VISIT ENGLAND.

PROPOSED ANGLO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE.

It is reported that Count Okuma has decided to visit England in April next with a view to establishing an Anglo-Japanese Commercial Alliance. Count Okuma is quoted by the *Asahi* for the statement that it is a pressing need of the present moment to form an Anglo-Japanese Commercial Alliance, and to pave the way for the promotion of Anglo-Japanese trade and the development of the national wealth and industry, the commercial alliance working side by side with the political alliance between the two countries. Depreciating the principle of "improving the country to strengthen the military force" (*hinkoku kyokoku*), the Count has rallied the leading Japanese business-men, and exchanged a series of communications by letter with a leading English business-man whose name is given as Mr. Moore, regarding the formation of an Anglo-Japanese Commercial Alliance. Mr. Moore has sounded the views of a number of leading British business-men in the "proposals," and it is stated that a successful outcome is imminent. Count Okuma is to leave Tokyo in April next. This will be Count Okuma's first journey abroad. — *Japan Chronicle*

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately at Japanese stations, and fallen slightly over N. China.

A depression is probably approaching Manchuria from the Westward. The anti-cyclonic area, which has spread Eastward over the Eastern Sea, is still central over the Yangtze valley.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood [N.E. winds, (moderate); fine. Same as No. 1.]
 Formosa Channel [Same as No. 1.]
 South coast of China between [Same as No. 1.]
 South coast of China between [Same as No. 1.]
 Hongkong and Hainan [Same as No. 1.]

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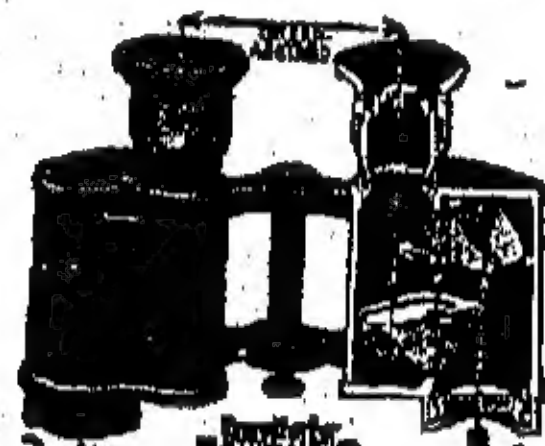
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TEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

T. I.G.M. str. *Dorffinger* left Shanghai on the 5th inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 6 a.m.

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THE EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM PORTUGAL.

PROTEST BY THE PORTUGUESE PROVINCE.

The following is a translation of the protest issued by Father Luiz Gonzaga Cabral, Provincial of the Society of Jesus in Portugal, on behalf of the religious committed to his charge who have been expelled from the country:

To my Countrymen.—The prolonged period of distress which elapsed while the Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus were quitting Portugal to take the road of exile, being driven from their beloved native land on the charge of abominable crimes, whereas their life had been wholly spent in self-sacrifice on behalf of others, whilst I was moreover occupied with the care of my spiritual children, leaving to determine for each a new scene for the exercise of his zeal—all this, I say, conspired to such an extent that hitherto I have been unable to find time to address this protest to my countrymen, which, however, is demanded of me as a relief for my own grief and by my duty as a Christian, and a religious whose office lays upon him this responsibility.

In this my protestation and complaint, I shall speak only of those religious who, as members of the Society of Jesus, were subject to my jurisdiction, since for them alone was I responsible. I must, however, begin by saluting the glorious children of all religious orders whom we cherish and reverence as ennobled by their sufferings and their participation in the cross through insults, bonds, and even death itself, some of them having sealed a life of saintliness and self-devotion with the testimony of their blood.

But in thus solemnly addressing my country, I must, as a father, speak of my own well-beloved sons, expressing my grief on beholding what they suffer, and protesting their innocence of the charges brought against them.

In this free country men who extol the spirit of liberty, and claim to be leaders of the principle of universal equality, have on the instant expelled from Portuguese territory more than three hundred of their fellow-citizens, spread amongst some score of houses in the Motherland and Colonies beyond the seas in Asia, Africa, and Oceania. This cruel act was executed without the victims being permitted to speak one word in their defence, no time being allowed them to carry away a stitch of clothing, their books or their papers, though these contained the fruit of active studies pursued for years.

SPOILIATION.

In the name of liberty they have taken from us all that we possess, have seized our property and our houses, built with what by dint of careful economy has been saved out of the pensions of our pupils, or has been assigned by individuals and legally invested for the purpose in their own names.

Along with buildings and land was seized likewise the furniture of our houses, comprising first-rate scientific collections in the museums, scientific institutes and laboratories of the colleges at Campolide and S. Fiel, where for more than half a century, by means of the monthly pensions of our boys, and the generosity of friends inspired by esteem and devotion, the intelligent and disinterested labours of our fathers and brothers had succeeded in accumulating valuable materials of study, which by every right were ours, and ours alone.

Our libraries disappeared in like manner during the same period, the store where our literati were kept, the private rooms themselves, in each of which could be found besides a washstand and bed, only a writing-table and a modest bookstand with a few books the companions of our solitude—all were suddenly declared to be the property of the State; and we ourselves, thus summarily and arbitrarily despoiled of everything, and turned out of our own doors, were led to prison by a throng of armed soldiers, and civilians, amidst the insults and jeers of a mob long excited against us by the calumnies of a libidinal Press.

Those who, forewarned of these outrages, succeeded in making their escape were hunted like wild beasts through fields and streets, some of them—as I know certainly in the case of six—were pursued with gun shots—in some instances their assailants spat in their faces.

Yet these were men who had never made any appearance in politics, criminals of a novel species, who had renounced and sacrificed all that is attractive in human life to devote themselves, without thought of worldly recompense, to the education of youth in our schools, to preach the gospel to the heathen in our transmarine colonies, or to exorcise every kind of priestly ministry, however hard and unattractive. Against these men a disreputable Press, which in any other country would be sternly repressed, though spreading vague and blustering charges, could not in any single instance succeed in proving. I will not say a solitary crime, but even a misdemeanour. Yet such were the men who were clapped into goals and dungeons as notorious criminals, exposed to barbarous sufferings, and for several days not even permitted any intercourse with one another. Let it not be said that all this is but exaggeration prompted by my grief. What has been endured by our exiles and captives went far beyond my simple sketch.

In my own case—of which I may be allowed to speak—to say nothing of what the Society of Jesus has legitimately obtained through its work and administration, I had at least a right to what I had inherited from my parents, with which I had acquired personal and landed estates, all registered in my name; yet I was forced to leave Portugal without anything but the clothes on my back, and even these I owed to a friend, for I possessed no secular dress in which to make my escape. I had, moreover, no money in my pocket, save what was sent me by a stranger who knew me only by name and sight, and to whom in my exile I desire to testify my gratitude.

TREATMENT IN PRISON.

As to the sufferings of my beloved brethren I will only say that in the military barracks, which was under the control not of the military, but of the dregs of the populace, not even a spoon was given to the prisoners wherewith

(1) The College of Campolide was established in 1858 by three English subjects in order to assist Father Rademaker in the development of education and material progress in Portugal. The College of Campolide was accordingly for a long period English property and flew the British flag. Later, after the death of these persons, the trust was dissolved, and Campolide with all its belongings was acquired by other individuals, Portuguese or foreign. One of these, Father Bramley, now in India, has, of course, claimed his share. I do not know why the Portuguese partner cannot do the same, there being a fundamental law which absolutely prohibits the confiscation of property belonging to private citizens. Since 1832, when the possession of property in Portugal was forbidden to religious orders, it has been the rule, as in England, that individuals alone could buy, sell, or own such properties as were assigned by their legal owners to the use of Jesuits or others.

to eat their mess of food, that they were allowed to withdraw privately but once in eight hours, and poor invalids to whom such tyranny might prove fatal were told that they only sought a pretext for retirement. At night, the guards threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to get up. Finally, these wretched had the brutality to bring in abandoned women, but these were compelled to retreat before the calm and dignified bearing of my worthy brethren. As to their furniture, I will only say that afterwards when, being transferred to Caxias, they were there provided with a mattress laid on the ground, a hard bolster, and a single blanket, they thought themselves in comfort, by comparison.

In a dungeon of the Town Hall, before their removal to the central prison of Limóia, some of the captives were still worse treated, being crammed together, to the number of twenty-three, there was scarce room for three or four, and they had for five days to breathe foul air, not being suffered to leave the chamber, and there being no ventilation save through one small aperture.

I am well aware that many officers and soldiers coming to know the captives manifested towards them not only sympathy but respect. These kindly feelings, however, for which we all desire to record our heartfelt gratitude, did not hinder the sufferings endured during five whole weeks.

OUTLAWED AND EXILED.

Nor is this all. When after all these hardships and tortments the Provisional Government set about executing the sentence of exile and outlawry against these Portuguese subjects in whose breasts there dwelt and still dwells the most ardent affection for their beloved country, these men, possessors of our goods and land, did not hesitate to require that they who by a special decree were to be driven from Portugal should pay for their own transport; and when one of our Fathers ventured to tell one of the officers who was more exigent in the exaction that we had no means of doing so, he was answered, "Well, we shall see; when we squeeze you a bit, and you begin to fester, you'll find a way."

Money was soon forthcoming, for Portugal is not yet entirely in the hands of a crew whose passions are aroused against persecuted innocence. Many families contributed to supply funds for the journey, plentiful stores of provisions and clothing were furnished, and I was deeply moved to see many of my spiritual children reach foreign lands in the attire supplied by our well-loved scholars of Campolide during their frequent visits to their persecuted masters. In spirit I salute these benefactors, and I shall never forget these young men who without a hint from us came to the succour of these poor sons of the Society.

But ere they took the road of exile there was reserved for them yet one more cruel humiliation. Venerable elders, distinguished men of science, held in reputations at home and abroad, religious venerated for their virtues, youths still almost boys, with innocence stamped on their features—all had to go to an anthropometric station and to be treated like notorious criminals, being described, photographed, and measured in every detail, down to the joints of their fingers. The photographs then appeared in the newspapers, with the number assigned to each as to a convict (2). I cannot refrain from a special protest against a proceeding so incredibly vexatious.

One circumstance in the persecution yet remains to be exhibited. A decree with the force of law published by the Provisional Government on October 4th revokes all exceptional legislation and in its first article, No. 2, it assigns as the motive of such revocation that "there are now no permanent penalties of unlimited duration in the Portuguese Republic." But, strange to say, the law fulminates against the Society of Jesus in flat contradiction to this declaration. Against us has been issued an exceptional law, so odious that one is astounded to think that in the twentieth century it has been possible to institute in full vigour such draconian legislation, and to claim for it the attribute of most absolute despotism. As though it were not enough to show its palpable opposition to the liberal profession of the new Republic, the sentence which condemns us to exile and deprives us of the rights of Portuguese subjects is promulgated with the ruthless formula "for ever." Such is a slight sketch of the tyrannies of which we have been the victims in the name of liberty.

THE CHARGES AND THEIR ANSWERS.

It will naturally be asked, what were our crimes?

In the first place, it is passing strange that to this moment not a single offence has been alleged against us. The law of October 4th assigns none, but appeals to the ancient obsolete legislation of Pombal (1759) and Aguiar (1834); it revokes Hintze Ribeiro's decree, and promulgates antiquated vexations by which to victimise us.

On the other hand, public opinion—so called—misled by the wild declamations of an irresponsible Press, never succeeded in formulating against us more than the vague charges devised by Jacobin novelists. In spite of all researches in the columns of anti-Jesuit journalism, or amongst the legends which circulate amongst the most credulous of my compatriots, I can find no accusation that does not fall under one of these six heads:

1. Armaments and subterranean galleries.
2. Wealth and fraudulent acquisition of inheritances.
3. Inveigling youths to become Jesuits.
4. Secret Associations.
5. Political and anti-republican activity.
6. Reactionary influence.

In this dark hour, when with sad hearts we are all compelled to quit our beloved Portugal, I owe to my country a categorical reply to these accusations of our persons.

1.—ARMAMENTS AND SUBTERRANEAN GALLERIES. The answer is simple. We had no armaments whatever, nor in any of our houses were there subterranean passages by which to escape or communicate with others.

And yet, had it been otherwise, had we possessed such covered ways—what then? Had we not a right in view of what had occurred? Our conduct, though less frank and open, would have been at least more businesslike, as was said

(2) Thanks are due to the benevolence manifested by the English Press on occasion of these cruel trials, and especially that here spoken of in those anthropometric measurements. In particular may be mentioned *The Saturday Review*, and a strong protest of *The Saturday Review*, November 16, p. 329. As to the United States, we can hardly find words to express our gratitude for their intervention on our behalf. The *Echo de Paris* (Dec. 19) and the *Memento of Paris* (Dec. 10), verify the report that President Taft himself expressed by wire to his Minister at Lisbon the painful impression which had been produced in the United States by the knowledge that the Jesuits had been imprisoned. Moreover the new Portuguese Government was warned that it would never be recognised if it did not put an end to such treatment, which was described as a disgrace to the civilised world. A few days later, all of our Fathers were released.

(Continued on page 6.)

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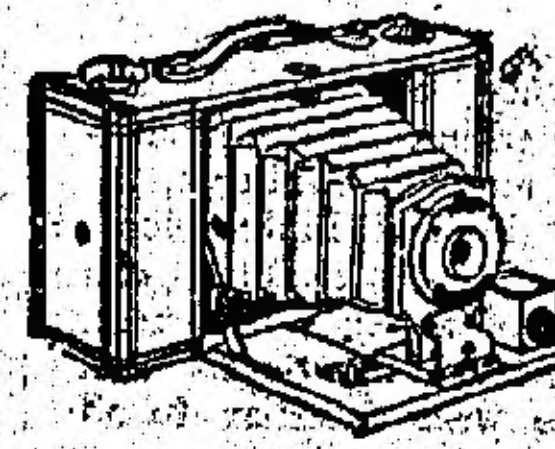
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THE EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM PORTUGAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

A few weeks ago in the Spanish parliament, by the Premier Canalejas, in regard to defensive works said to exist in some religious houses. How, then, what happened at Campolide, where the mob broke in, looting corridors and private rooms, bursting open everything, throwing about books and papers, and threatening to shoot the unfortunate inmates? Does not all this show that it would have been highly advantageous to have had some means of hindering the sack of the College until the public force could come to the rescue?

In reality, however, there was nothing of the sort. In the whole building of Campolide were only a couple of guns for purposes of sport, when our professors went for a fortnight's holiday to a country house at Val de Royal. Moreover, these guns were not employed when the assault took place.

What, then, of the shots fired from our residence at Quelhas? These shots were the occasion for bitter calumnies against us, in an official note which has as yet not been contradicted by the Provisional Government.

The General himself commanding at Lisbon, who was appointed by the Republic, acknowledged that, as was clearly proved, none of us had any hand in anything so done. Who it was that fired the shots, some being dressed in costumes found in our rooms, can easily be understood, especially when we know what occurred at Campolide, where one of these pseudo-Jesuits who fell to the shot of one of his comrades was found under his rascals to be wearing his military uniform, betraying his true character.

It is certain, moreover, that two days prior to the assault on the Quelhas residence, all the fathers there had been arrested and imprisoned. As to the secret underground passages and communications by which these mythical Jesuit rascals made their escape, no one ever saw them to this moment. Moreover, the General in command has likewise declared that there are no such subterranean works excepting narrow sewers.

So much for Quelhas. As to Campolide, I may add that beneath the surface were cut various water channels, amongst them a fine cistern constructed by one of my predecessors as director of the college. But although these channels had been inspected and their real character understood, the Anti-Clerical Press did not hesitate to produce a sketch of one of them and to style it "entrance to a subterranean."

I confess that I had never thought I should one day be called upon to defend myself against the charge of such unscrupulous and untruthful. Such Arabian Night tales, so frequent in the Jacobin Press, had often amused my brothers and myself, and when about a twelvemonth since terrible stories about an arsenal at Campolide were being circulated, and a friend of mine who had been a Minister of the Crown, warned me that we should at last be obliged to provide against an assault I answered plainly that we would rather have our lives taken than take those of others.

2.—WEALTH. The belief in Jesuit wealth was so deeply rooted in Portugal as to be entertained not only by our enemies, but even by our best friends.

Supposing this belief to be well-founded, why should it make us criminals? It would be strange measure to expel a man from his country merely because he possessed a large sum of money. But our reputed wealth was purely fabulous without any foundation in fact. Would that the Society had actually in Portugal abundant material resources we should have no lack of good works on which to expend them for the good of our country. But we had no such resources.

Frequently after my appointment as Superior, I had a hard struggle against previous difficulties to find means of supporting my subjects. So many are the misconceptions regarding Jesuit property that with a view of dispelling them I long projected a course of lectures on the subject. I was, however, prevented from doing as I wished by the incognito in which I was placed by Himate Ribeiro's decree (3). God knows what a mortification it was to me to have to assume a disguise imposed by law, but wholly repugnant to my own straight-forwardness and natural ideas concerning truth as well as to the heartfelt love and admiration which I entertained for the Society of Jesus.

This matter will require but a few words. If the government of the Society is strictly monarchical, its administration is on the contrary extremely decentralised. Each house is separately administered, and nothing can be more imaginary than the bottomless common purse which has inspired so many falsehoods.

As a fact, if in Portugal, thanks to the careful administration of their superiors, the Jesuit houses have been free from debt, they have usually possessed great comforts and have sometimes endured great hardships. Residences subsisted merely upon stipends for Masses and preaching, or alms spontaneously offered. In the colleges the great expenses required to provide our boys with board and lodging, with the comforts and amusements they enjoyed (4), and still more with what was required to keep abreast of modern educational developments, all this I say obliged us to interrupt our building works till the number of pupils should be much increased.

The anti-religious movement of 1901 having alarmed many families, so that the number of scholars decreased, it was found necessary to suspend operations. At a later period, when I was myself made rector of the college, I contrived to make considerable additions, but the troubles stirred up by the revolutionary Press checked the work, which has been at a standstill for two years. Such is the truth of our wealth in Portugal.

What am I to say of our Seminary Fland, that, I mean, which is devoted to the education of our own young men in the Society? How

(3) The decree alluded to is that of April 18, 1901, by which the Jesuit Order was compelled to have its statutes approved by the Government. Accordingly, they formed the Association "Pro Patria" which was ruled by a President and a small Committee, so that officially the office of Provincial was little concerned.—C. Torrance.

(4) It is remarkable that while by universal consent Campolide ranked first in respect of board, tuition, and hygiene as well as physical training, and while other colleges charged 25 or 26 per month, Campolide never charged more than 24. In the provinces, at Beira, S. Fiel giving the same education, long exacted only 21 lras.—only recently was the monthly fee raised to 22. Among the recreations provided for our boys must not be forgotten the scientific excursions initiated at Campolide two years ago by myself along with Father Lamer, for the benefit of the older students who were about to finish their course and proceed to the University, and were thus introduced to all branches of Natural History. The public schools which adopted the same plan later on did but imitate us, and not so thoroughly.—C. Torrance.

many of our opponents have expended their eloquence in vigorous denunciation of our wealth, without reflecting on the circumstances under which our recruits are enrolled and trained. The training in the Society is very slow. One who goes through the entire course is occupied in it for fifteen or even seventeen years. There are included the academic training of the Novitiate, then the literary and philosophical and the theological, and as a rule there is introduced one of practical pedagogy for those who are to teach in the colleges. On the other hand, the great majority of vocations to the Order were from the middle or lower classes, and the subjects had but little to obtain from their parents. It thus resulted that for the heavy expenses necessary for this lengthy training of some two hundred priests and scholars, about a hundred of whom were engaged in study at home or abroad, the sole resource was the fund established by some of our own members who had devoted their own fortunes to this very purpose. I can here testify that the vast majority of ours in Portugal never gave ought to the Society, either because they had nothing to give, or because superiors would not permit them, on account of the poverty of their relatives. Hence it resulted that the funds destined for the training and instruction of our young men were wholly inadequate, and opulent benefactors whose generosity might supply the deficit were but in our country, where wealthy Catholics are few, and the fixed idea of Jesuit wealth hindered even our best friends from allowing us to benefit even by the large sums spent upon charitable purposes.

What, then, about our methods of acquiring inheritances? Against this slander I protest with all my energy. The fantastic pictures, frequently drawn in lurid colours by our enemies, are mere repetitions of the time-worn fables invented by pamphleteers. Seldom indeed have legacies been bequeathed to us in Portugal, and in two cases alone were they at all considerable. Had they been more frequent we should have notably extended our propaganda, religious, educational, literary, and likewise patriotic—but in our own country and its dominions over sea. How often in conversation with my brethren, when speaking of generous bequests made to the *Missionaries*, and especially to that of O Porto, have I not remarked on the terrible outcry which would be assigned to works of the Society of Jesus.

3.—INVEILING YOUTHS TO JOIN THE ORDER. Never has it been thought blameworthy for anyone to invite others, by word or writing, to join an association which he himself desires, and whose prosperity he accordingly recommends. A religious man has a right to recommend any who possess the requisite qualities to join his order, and serve God therein. I must, however, make an exception in the case of our Society, which will doubtless astonish many.

We have a special rule forbidding us to advise anyone definitely to join the Society, or to do more than further what we believe to be a genuine vocation from God, without any particular determination. Such I know was the conduct of all my brethren, and had they done otherwise they would not only have transgressed their rule, but, moreover, have acted foolishly. In fact the first question put to a candidate for admission—whether he has been influenced by anyone in this way, it being certain that a youth so attracted would not persevere. In truth, life in the Society demands such self-sacrifice and obedience as perfect that nothing but a genuine call from God can ensure fidelity, no human influence will avail for perseverance.

The long training, too, prior to the taking of final vows, affords such a guarantee of human liberty as there is in no other state of life, for during all this period—extending, as I have said, to 15 or 17 years—each of us may be released from the Society, as he surely will be if he have not real vocation of his own.

As a matter of fact, our enemies in Portugal provided us with abundant arguments to refute this charge. For some weeks before the Republic was proclaimed, the revolutionary newspapers published various letters of our Fathers to a young man who had intended for some time to join the Society. These letters are models of prudence, moderation, and spiritual honour, and whoever, without prejudice or head of the malicious comments in which they were embedded, will but study these harmless epistles, so worthy of a good religious, will find in them a conclusive answer to the slander against us.

4.—OUR SECRET ASSOCIATIONS. If there were any such amongst us would it not be somewhat curious to find that those who prosecute us on that account are amongst the most influential patrons of secret societies? However this may be, there is no accusation more utterly false than this. The institute and rules of the Society are to-day—more than ever—open to all the world in every public library. It is true that since 1901 the Society has resumed a kind of pseudo character in the eyes of the public and the law, but this was imposed upon us by statesmen who, though at the head of a Catholic Government, did not dare to grant to a religious order approved by the Holy See that liberty given us even in Protestant countries which has been true notion of freedom.

We had therefore to assume the pseudonym of "Association for Faith and Fatherland" ("Associação Fé e Pátria"). I must acknowledge and thank, that, threatened as we were with dispersion and banishment, we were too glad to obtain this simulacrum of liberty, and to avoid ourselves of any title under which we might draw ourselves to the utmost for the benefit of religion and of Portugal. But, I repeat, it was unwillingly that we adopted this legal incognito, which moreover hoodwinked nobody.

The actual Republican Government took possession of our own official catalogues, in which were recorded all our names and occupations. They may thus see that we never thought there was any reason to make a mystery of our existence or to shrink from letting it be known to the full that we bear a title which we esteem next to that of Christian, namely, of religious of the Society of Jesus.

5.—POLITICAL AND ANTI-REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY. Opinions expressed in certain articles of the *Messenger*, whispers of later years concerning our share in the polemics of the newspaper named *Portugal*, and innumerable fictions about the Jesuits, on occasion of the late elections, were the cause of the accusation that we meddled with politics.

As for the *Messenger*, its articles are open to all who choose to read them, and the doctrines there expressed as to the responsibility of the electorate in regard to legislation and its execution, as to the solidarity of the members of our party, its traditions, programme, and political life, are after all only those which are common amongst every people with whom the principles of civic culture and the social obligations of Catholics have not been so lamentably forgotten as with us. Only those who realise how utterly all is ignored which has been vented in those subjects outside Portugal, by episcopal pastors, ecclesiastical instructions, and the zealous propaganda of the Press, can explain the astonishment of many Portuguese, to whom conclusions concerning morals and conduct which elsewhere were familiar to all seemed altogether novel.

But however we may differ in regard to such matters, what kind of liberty would a country enjoy in which a theologian or moralist was not permitted to express the doctrines in which he believed or to write in periodicals on subjects of his special study? As to the journal *Portugal*, a letter from its Editor-in-chief published a few days ago may take the place of a reply. In it he declares that during the latest phase of the paper, precisely that in which it was most severely attacked for its polemical attitude, the Society had no share whatever.

It saying this I have no desire to shrink responsibility, or to express disapproval of the energy displayed by the Catholic Press. Far from it. Truth must be vigorously championed, and the more so in proportion as the enemies of religion claim for themselves unrestrained licence of language and calumny. They cannot indeed be fought with their own weapons, which honour and Christian charity forbid us to use, but at least they must be encountered with unflinching courage and resolute independence. A revolutionary journal I lately published a letter of mine in which I asked a correspondent to interest himself in obtaining support of those responsible for the *Portugal*. I say nothing of the surreptitious publication of a private letter, nor of the insidious comments by which it was accompanied. I would only observe that the interest which I exhibited in this undertaking shows no more than that its general drift was in accord with my own views. Is there any offence in this—even were it a fact that the articles written during the last stage of this newspaper were in reality ours?

Finally, as regards the last elections, I must absolutely deny the fables circulated concerning my brethren by an unscrupulous Press. I say nothing of the silly tales of Jesuits, crucifix in hand, threatening all who voted for the Government with everlasting damnation. Such nonsense proves only how little those who spread these stories know about us. More than this, not one of my brethren took part in any electoral propaganda. Some Catholics even will be surprised to learn that very few of us recorded our votes, this abstention being justified in most cases for serious reasons, by which alone can it be justified in such circumstances.

As to advice given by us when privately consulted, and in matters of conscience, I should not say anything, but for the serious indignation exhibited by the hostile Press and its misrepresentation of facts divorced from their circumstances.

The last Government of the Monarchy from its commencement not only showed itself distinctly Anti-Clerical, but after variously infringing the rights of the Church, began a persecution of religious orders, affording clear evidence to all who did not choose to shut their eyes that their purpose in regard to these was no other than that exhibited in the last decrees issued in the King's name the day previous to his deposition, and exultingly proclaimed in the public Press immediately after the revolution. Now, I would ask, what Catholic priest wishing to do his duty in face of such a state of things would not uplift his voice against so manifest a danger and with the Baptist denounce what he holds to be unlawful?

On this particular question of politics, as on many others, I was honoured with gratuitous slander by the enemies of the Society, who attributed to my government of the province a new direction given to the Society in Portugal. The truth is that neither as superior nor as counsellor had I ever to interfere, as these insidious writers pretended, with the conduct of ours.

The policy of the Society of Jesus at the present day, as it has been, is that expressed in the Lord's Prayer: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." The enemies of God and His Church cannot forgive our combat for this ideal and our constant endeavour for its realisation. Hence the implacable hostility wherewith we have been assailed, with charges the most diverse which in various times and circumstances have been found serviceable against us. In every case our adversaries have proved to be those of God and the Catholic Church.

What is now in progress proves the truth of what I say. It is alleged that we Jesuits are the worst enemies of the Republic, and must accordingly be treated with exceptional severity. This is a mere pretence. The Society has nothing to do with Republican institutions as such. When absolute monarchies were the rule throughout the civilised world, the foremost Jesuit writers already taught, on grounds of philosophy and divinity, the fundamental principles of democracy, and at the present day none of our provinces are more prosperous or enjoy greater liberty than these established under Republics; it will be sufficient to name those in the United States.

There is, therefore, no such opposition as is pretended between Jesuits and Republics. It will, however, be objected that in Portugal at least we were and are not-republicans. But, in the first place, wherever it is situated, the Society, like the Catholic Church, is loyal to whatever form of government is duly established. And Portugal was a monarchy. A still more powerful reason precluded our sympathy with the Republican movement in Portugal, namely, that the Republic as exhibited in our national history was not the Republic imagined by speculative sociologists. It is a Republic who make a Republic, and who were these in Portugal? With few very rare exceptions they were the declared enemies of religion, either avowed unbelievers, or at best wholly indifferent to all beyond politics. Could we, without being false to our most cherished principles, ally ourselves with such a party?

They themselves, undertook to show by their actions that we were not wrong; just as the last Government under the Monarchy clearly showed by its action that we were not mistaken in its regard.

I must, however, acknowledge that for all my dread of the revolutionary intolerance of these advocates of liberty, my simplicity was at fault, since I never dreamed of what we were witnessing to-day.

6.—REACTIONARY INFLUENCE. As it seems to me, I have replied to all protests alleged to justify all the arbitrary tyranny of the spoliation and outrages against liberty of which my religious brethren and myself have been the victims. It remains to speak of what is proclaimed as the final motive of the law enacted against us, that our influence reactionary.

Well! our enemies are right! If this reactionary spirit signifies fidelity and love for the Catholic Church, self-renewal for Christ's sake, earnest endeavour that no jot or crumb of His Law be neglected; if it means that we have striven to produce in Portugal a body of active and fearless Catholics, who will not confine themselves to prayer, but will labour by word and deed to renew all things in Christ; that to this end we employ every means within our reach, the pulpit, the confessional, lectures, the Press, in order thus to promote the glory of God and salvation of souls—then in truth we are reactionaries, and guilty of the offence laid to our charge.

Strange offence, indeed, in a country where on every hand we hear our enemies proclaiming liberty of conscience, of speech, of the Press! Strange offence of which to be accused by men who denounced the Monarchy for suppressing freedom.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 26.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore & Co's Prices, Dec. 28	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore & Co's Prices, Dec. 28	Dividends
15/ paid	Alor-Pongun	.....	.....	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary	8.50	.....
2/ fy.	Anglo-Johore	.....	.....	2/ fy.	Merlimau	5/11	.....
17/8	Anglo-Malay	1.3.6	50%	fy.	Merton Syndicate	.....	.....
fy.	Bakap	.....	.....	fy.	Mount Austin	.....	.....
fy.	Banteng	.....	.....	2/ fy.	Narborough Est.	.....	.....
fy.	Batu Caves	17.10.0	70%	fy.	North Hummock	.....	28% '09
15/	Batu Kawan	.....	.....	fy.	Pandau Jawa	5/8	.....
2/ 1/	Batu Tiga	50.0	10%	fy.	Pandau Johore	3.20	200% '10
fy.	Berangas Selangor	.....	.....	fy.	Pataling	.....	.....
fy.	Berang Perak	.....	3%	fy.	Pelopah (Johore)	8/-	12% '10
fy.	Do. Ordinary	.....	.....	fy.	Perak	.....	.....
12/6	Bidor	.....	.....	fy.	Peneiro Est.	.....	10% '09
2/ fy.	Blands Selangor	.....	.....	fy.	Prye	.....	.....
fy.	Bukit Choh	.....	.....	fy.	Ratanuf	.....	.....
15/	Bukit Kajang	2.10.0	64%	fy.	Rembia	2.00	.....
Options	Bukit Mertajam	3/9	.....	fy.	Rim	.....	.....
fy. paid	Bukit Rajah	16.10.0	25%	fy.	R. Est. of Krina	.....	.....
2/ 3/	Bukit Selangor	.....	.....	fy.	R. of Johore	.....	.....
fy.	Castelfield	6.5.0	74%	fy.	Sagga	11.15.0	50% '10
fy.	Chaokai Salak R. and Tin	.....	.....	fy.	Seaford	7.10.0	15% '10
2/ fy.	Chersonese	3/11	.....	fy.	Selangor	3.30	225% '10
2/ 1/	Cheviot	.....	.....	fy.	Seletar Rubber	.....	.....
2/ fy.	Chote Rubber	.....	.....	fy.	Senapah	.....	.....
2/ fy.	Cicely Ordinary	2.2.0	100%	fy.	Sendayan	1.10.0pm	.....
2/ fy.	Do. Preferred	2.2.0	100%	fy.	Seremban	5.00	15% '10
2/ fy.	Consol. Malay	1.4.0	50%	fy.	Serangoon	.....	.....
fy.	Damansara	7.12.6	50%	fy.	Shelford	3.15.0	10% '10
2/ fy.	Dennistown	.....	.....	fy.	Signiting (N. S.)	.....	.....
2/ fy.	Enth. Selangor	13/6	30%	fy.	Singapore Para	2.16.3	124% '10
2/ 1/	Fed. Selangor	.....	30%	fy.	Straits (Bertam)	7/3	174% '09
fy.	Gna Kee R. Est.	.....	.....	fy.	Strathmore R.	.....	.....
15/	Goring (Malacca)	.....	.....	fy.	Sungei Bahru	4.10.0	.....
fy.	Golden Hope	5.15.0	25%	fy.	Sungei Choh	16/8	25% '10
£1 fy.	Gula Kalumpung	6.17.6	20%	fy.	Sungei Kapar	.....	.....
fy.	H. and Lowlands	.....	.....	fy.	Sungei Kraut	.....	.....
15/	Inch Kenneth	5.6.0	30%	fy.	Sungei Liang	.....	.....
fy.	Johore Para	14.15.0	100%	fy.	Sungei Salak	4.7.6	124% '10
10/	Johore R. Lands	.....	.....	fy.	Tangkah	6.5.0	.....
12/6	Jong-Landor	.....	.....	fy.	Third Mile	.....	.....
17/8	Jugra (Ordinary)	.....	40%	fy.	Tramelbye	.....	10% '10
2/ fy.	Jura Estates	.....	.....	fy.	Utd. Sda Betong	.....	.....
2/ 1/	K'pong Kuantan	.....	.....	fy.	Val d'Or Est.	.....	.....
fy.	Kamuning "A"	5/-	15%	fy.	Valambrosa	1.17.6	75% '10
2/ fy.	Do. "B"	.....	.....	fy.	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
fy.	Kapar Para	9.8.6	20%	fy. paid	Anglo-Straits R. T. ....	.....	.....
fy.	Kellas	.....	.....	Options	Eastern Internat. Trust	.....	20% '10
fy.	Killing	.....	74%	Options	Mid-East Invest	.....	.....
fy.	Kinta Kellas	.....	.....	Options	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	.....	74% '10
2/ 1/	Klangang	.....	33%	Options	R. Share Trust	.....	.....
2/ 1/	Klian-Kollas	.....	.....	Options	Straits M. & Trust	.....	.....
fy.	Kota Tinggi	2/6	.....	Options	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
fy.	Krubbong	.....	.....	Options	Anglo-Java	.....	.....
fy.	Kuala Klang	.....	.....	Options	Asahan (Sumatra)	.....	.....
fy.	Kuala Lumpur	8.9.3	75%	Options	Bangawan R.	.....	.....
fy.	Kuala Pahi	.....	.....	Options	Beaufort	.....	.....
fy.	Kuala Selangor	.....	.....	Options	Central Sumatra	.....	.....
fy.	Laba	16/9	30%	Options	Indian Peninsula	.....	.....
fy.	Lanadron	5.6.6	124%	Options	Java Annalagan	.....	.....
fy.	Leduru	4.2.4 pm	10%	Options	Kimania	.....	.....
fy.	Linggi	3.12.6	10%	Options	Langkon	.....	.....
fy.	London Asiatic	2.5.3 pm	10%	Options	Manchester	.....	.....
fy.	Lumut Est.	.....	.....	Options	Nirmala (Java)	.....	.....
fy.	Madangley Est.	.....	.....	Options	Pontianak	.....	.....
fy.	Malacca 74% Cum. Partici-	.....	.....	Options	Sumatra Para	.....	12/3 33% '10
yping Pref	.....	8.5.0	10	Options	Sumatra Props.	.....	.....
				Options	United Serdang	5.15.0	5% '09
				Options	Utd. Sumatra	8/8	20% '10

while in the columns of their newspapers and the rhetoric of their meetings they were violently attacking authority and its representatives: an offence to be punished by those who are never weary of denouncing and fighting for his own ideas. Yet what else did we do? Were we ever known to enforce the agreement of others or to arrange ourselves for their disagreement by inflicting upon them what we have ourselves endured: arrest, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment? No, it cannot be said that such conduct was ever ours; it is peculiar to these false prophets of liberty who, instead of responding with reason and argument, seek to reduce us forcibly to silence, or to crush us with insult and declamation.—The Tablet translation.

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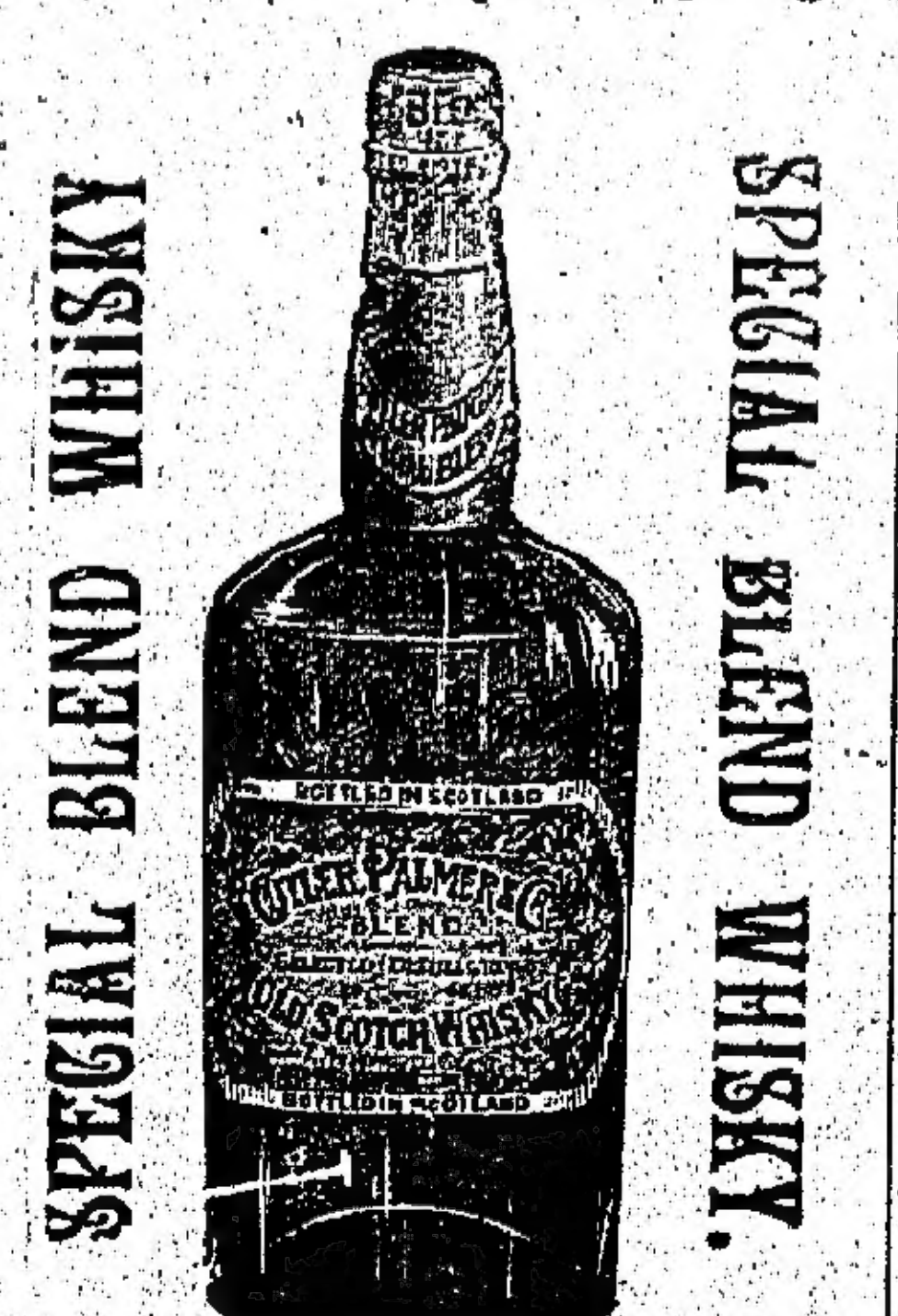
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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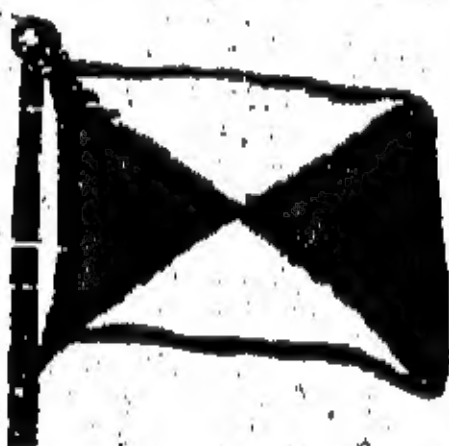
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BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,234, Iversen, 26th Jan.—Shanghai 22nd Jan., Sandalwood—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
CHRYSTAL, Norwegian str., 1,759, A. Ryoss, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 28th January, Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
CHOISING, German str., 1,012, I. Bruhn, 30th Jan.—Bangkok and Swatow 29th January, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
CHUNSIANG, British str., 1,418, R. Y. Andersen, 31st Jan.—Kwangyuen 29th Jan., C. ment Stone—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
CHOYSANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 3rd Feb.—Shanghai 28th Jan. and Swatow 2nd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
COWRIE, British str., 3,155, Jackson, 20th Jan.—Shanghai 16th Jan., Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.		
DERVAT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 29th Jan., Rice—Man Fat.		
EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, St. John George, 2nd February—Kobe 28th Jan., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
EMPRER OF INDIA, British str., 5,940, S. Robinson, 20th January—Vancover 28th Dec., Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.		
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, G. Solberg, 30th Jan.—Bangkok 21st January, Rice and General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
HILARY, German str., 1,276, Hatje, 1st Feb.—Balk Papan 24th January, General—Order.		
IOHANG, British str., 1,228, Lewis, 2nd Feb.—Chingwan 26th Jan., Coal and Nuts—Butterfield & Swire.		
KASHING, British str., 1,143, Levers, 31st Jan.—Chofoo 24th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
KEONGWAI, German str., 1,115, J. Kuhler, 3rd Feb.—Bangkok 24th Jan., via Swatow 2nd Feb., Wood—Butterfield & Swire.		
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden, 1st February—Chinkiang 27th Jan., General—Tsing Lee & Co.		
KUMBA, British str., 2,078, W. G. G. Leask, 30th Jan.—Saigon 27th Jan., Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
KWANGSI, British str., 1,228, P. Cole, 2nd Feb.—Chinkiang 28th January, Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.		
LAERTES, British str., 1,340, H. C. D. Frampton, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 23rd January, Rice and General—Wo Fat Sing.		
LAIRANG, British str., 2,225, E. J. Tadd, 2nd Feb.—Singapore 27th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LANDRAZ SCHREIFF, German str., 1,012, A. Strave, 3rd Feb.—Bangkok 24th January, General—Siemens & Co.		
LENSING, British str., 1,048, Bowker, 1st Feb.—Wuhu 25th Jan., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LINAN, British str., 1,225, J. Williams, 1st Feb.—Shanghai 28th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
LOCKSEE, German str., 1,020, W. Tansbert 27th January—Bangkok 20th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
LOONGMOON, German str., 1,971, E. Anders, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 29th January, Rice—Hamburg-America Linie.		
LYPERMOON, German str., 1,925, J. Pilgrim, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 29th Jan., Rice—Hamburg-America Linie.		
MACHEW, German str., 991, C. Wolf, 31st Jan.—Saigon 27th Jan., Rice—Order.		
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 27th January—Saigon 21st Jan., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MERAPI, Dutch str., 1,490, E. Utall, 2nd Feb.—Java via Singapore 28th Jan., Sugar—Order.		
NAMERAS, British str., 1,299, A. Jones, 1st February—Saigon 28th January, Rice—Bradley & Co.		
PAKAT, German str., 1,018, Trah, Wenzel, 28th Jan.—Bangkok 18th January, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
PERSIA, British str., 2,744, A. Lockett, 16th Jan.—Manzanillo and Mexico 20th Dec., General—Eng Hook Pong S.S. & Co.		
PITSANULOK, German str., 1,267, D. Delmers, 28th January—Saigon 23rd Jan., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
PONTOXO, German str., 1,150, W. Botsfuh, 31st Jan.—Saigon 28th January, Rice—Order.		
SAMSEN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 3rd Feb.—Chinkiang 27th Jan., Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.		
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, R. G. Paramore, 31st Jan.—Shanghai 28th Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.		
TAIYUAN, British str., 1,459, D. Dawson, 11th Jan.—Australian, Melbourne 9th Dec., Frozen, Meat and General—Butterfield & Swire.		
TATONCHIE, French str., 691, E. de Soluhiniao, 1st Feb.—Wuhu 26th Jan., Rice—Wo Fat Sing.		
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 3rd Feb.—Manila 31st January, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
ULV, Norwegian str., 1,234, Peterson, 29th Jan.—Daly 27th January, Beans—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.		
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, Thor. Ekokert, 31st Jan.—Samarang 21st Jan., Sugar, Cotton and Groundnuts—Olof Wijk & Co.		
VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,172, Bartelsen, 31st Jan.—Bangkok 18th Jan., General—Chia-Sim S. N. Co.		
WEAT CASTLE, British str., 2,717, Wm. Lightoller, 31st Jan.—New York, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.		
WUHU, British str., 1,227, J. Meathrel, 2nd Feb.—Chinkiang 27th Jan., Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.		
YANSHING, British str., 1,424, E. J. Payne, 3rd Feb.—Wakamatsu 29th January, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,267, Frazier, 31st Jan.—Amoy 30th Jan., Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.		

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND, VIA MOJI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to			
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).			

FRED J. HALTON,
AGENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
KOBE & YOKOHAMA...	"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"	6,000	About 7th February.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"DERFELINGER,"	17,000	Wed., 8th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"TORCK,"	17,000	About 8th February
KUDAT & SANADAKAN	"BORNEO,"	5,050	Middle of Feb.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, MARONNE, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"	6,000	Saturday, 25th Feb., at D'light

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.
For Further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [5]

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

DISPLACEMENT.	ON	DATE
"PRINZESS ALICE" - 20,300	ON	MARCH 22ND.
"LUETZOW" - 17,300	ON	APRIL 5TH.
"KLEIST" - 17,000	ON	APRIL 19TH.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.
Early booking recommended.
For Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1910. [41]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (1 day later)
DELHI	February 4	MANTUA	March 4	March 10
ARCADIA	February 13	MALWA	March 13	March 19
ASSAYE	March 4	MACEDONIA	April 1	April 7
MARMORA	March 18	(Through Steamer)	April 15	April 21
DEVANHA	April 1	MOLDAVIA	April 29	May 5
DELHI	April 15	MONGOLIA	May 13	May 19
ASSAYE	April 29	MOREA	May 27	June 2
DELTA	May 13	MOOLTAN	June 10	June 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £105.14 RETURN.
2nd 24.83 £ 72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERME DATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SUNDA	January about 25	March about 11
NUBIA	February 8	March 25
SYRIA	March 8	April 24
NORSE	March 22	May 2
PALAWAN	April 5	May 24
BORNEO	April 19	June 5
SICILIA	May 17	June 19
SUMATRA	May 31	July 1
NILE	June 14	July 31

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES
FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.
2nd 23.10 £ 57.4

Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
For further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. I. Andrew	Mr. G. T. Lloyd
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Backhouse	Mr. and Mrs. Leuebond
Mr. T. L. Baldwin	Mr. A. S. March
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Banham	Mr. V. E. T. do Marney
Mr. W. H. Barham	Mr. J. C. Mars
Mr. E. A. Beaumont	Mr. O. Marriott
Mr. L. Beckingale	Mr. F. Mason
Mr. J. Bentley	Miss K. A. Massey
Major & Mrs. Bergland	Mr. J. McCall
Miss Bergland	Mr. S. S. McKee
Mr. and Mrs. Bindland	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McWilliams
Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Blanche	Mr. and Mrs. J. Meier
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar	Mr. J. M. Miskami
Mr. C. Bryce	Mr. J. Miskami
Mrs. J. S. Van Duren	Mr. A. B. Moulder
and maid	Mr. A. F. Murray
Princess Cantanara	Mr. and Mrs. J. Nairn
and maid	Mr. P. W. L. Nanninga
Mr. P. D. Chivers	Mr. L. R. Needham
Mr. W. E. Clarke	Mr. C. D. Nichols
Mr. A. S. Cobden	Mr. E. H. Nichols
Mr. E. H. Colleyshaw	Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Northcombe
Miss N. Compton	Mr. V. Oottingham
Mr. H. L. Condon	Mr. L. R. Pinkham
Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies	Mr. D. J. Pina
Mr. Frank Davis	Mr. P. C. Potts
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Denison	Mr. W. T. Pritchard
Mr. W. C. Drew	Mr. F. S. Quetch
Mr. J. E. Edwards	Mr. F. R. Raftery
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ehrenfels	Mr. E. H. Ray
Mr. F. E. Finlayson	Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Redfield
Mr. H. G. Fisher	Mr. H. F. Redfield
Mr. G. A. Forsyth	Miss T. P. Robinson
Capt. W. Frazer	Mr. C. H. Roe
Mr. and Mrs. Fry & infant	Miss K. Saunders
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Goodman	Mr. H. Schmidt
Mr. V. Goulbourn	Mr. T. Schriver
Mr. J. G. Graft	Mr. C. H. Scott
Mr. A. H. Hackman	Mr. Y. H. Shimada
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ford
Mr. J. C. Hamilton	and child
Mr. C. Hammond	Mr. Arthur Singaby
Mr. and Mrs. W. Haywood	Mr. H. H. Solomon
Mr. D. Haes	Dr. and Mrs. A. Spalding
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Miss A. Spalding
Mr. W. B. Hinde	Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stainer
Mr. J. E. Hope	Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor
Dr. S. Hough	Miss Taylor
Mr. C. Humphreys	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thompson
Mr. E. Innes	Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Thobbin
Mrs. C. M. Jack	and child
Mr. E. C. Julian	Mr. F. H. Vida
Dr. and Mrs. Kelly	Mr. H. W. White
Mr. A. S. Ribbes	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. White
Mr. W. J. Kika	Miss Whitall
Mr. P. H. Klimanek	Mr. G. G. Wool
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kraft	Mr. J. B. Wood
Capt. & Mrs. F. Labadie	Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Woods
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Law	and son
Mr. J. H. Little	

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr. E. C. Atkins	Mr. W. McKay
Capt. D. Baird	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. North
Mr. E. W. Backham	Capt. & Mrs. Peterson
Mr. G. H. B. Bator	Mr. F. F. Petrie, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crew	Mr. J. Robertson
Mr. A. C. Hendry	Mr. G. Van Burin
Mr. T. Ivors	Schole
Mr. A. Jenkins	Mr. F. S. S. S. S.
Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Johnson and child	Capt. and

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	5 P.M., 8th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	About 9th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 17th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barham	Noon, 18th Feb.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, and PORT AID	CANDIA Capt. W. E. Hickey	About 22nd Feb.	Freight only

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"LINAN"	On 7th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 9th Feb., 4 P.M.
CHUNKIANG	"KANSU"	On 11th Feb., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	On 14th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
MANILA CARNIVAL 21st to 28th February. Special Reduced Rate, \$50 Return.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 4th February, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.TELEPHONE 36
[10]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 7th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 9th Feb., at 11 A.M.

For **SWATOW** AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 4th February, 1911.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SAMBIA	7th Feb.
S.S. SILESIA	10th Feb.
S.S. PREUSSEN	17th Feb.
S.S. RHEINFELDS	12th March
S.S. BENEGAMBIA	22nd March
S.S. SUBVIA	7th April
S.S. BAYERN	20th April
S.S. ARABIA	3rd May

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 7th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 9th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"LIENSING"	Wednesday, 8th Feb., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 9th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Feb., Noon.

FEBRUARY, 21st to 28th 1911.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 11th and 18th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking these Tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th February, 1911.

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U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMITROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 11th Feb., at 1 P.M.
PERSEA	9,000	FRIDAY, 3rd March, at 1 P.M.
KOBEA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 8th April, at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M.S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 11th February, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON \$71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points:—Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons..... FRIDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

ASIA.....9,500 Tons..... SATURDAY, 1st April, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA and CHINA, First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. \$43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " \$25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai	9,600	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
	KITANO MARU Capt. E. Cope	9,000	WED'DAY, 1st March, at Daylight
	IYO-MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WED'DAY, 15th March, at Daylight
	SADO MARU Capt. S. Hiortdahl	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th Feb., from Koss
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 28th March, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 17th March, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	7,000	TUESDAY, 7th February
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mocker	7,000	WED'DAY, 15th February
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Eraser	9,000	THURSDAY, 16th Feb., at 11 A.M.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S Y. 550.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " " 2nd Class R 825.00
HIRANO	9000	25th "	" " " 1st Class S 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " " 2nd Class R 500.00
KAMO	9000	25th "	" " " 1st Class S 500.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " " 2nd Class R 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " " 1st Class R 495.00

Steamers. Tons. Leave H.K. RATES OF PASSAGE.

AWA MARU 7000 28th Feb. To Pacific Coast Common Ports:

INABA " 7000 28th Mar. " " " 1st Class S \$30

TAMBA " 7000 25th April. " " " 2nd Class S \$21

AWA " 7000 23rd May. To London via New York: 1st Class S \$60

" " " " " " " " " 1st Class S \$59

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at

14-40; T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF

INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND

FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION OF 1911.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VOUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—32, WATER STREET YOKOHAMA.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, Feb. 17th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, Feb. 24th, 1 P.M.
NEPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Mar. 17th, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, April 14th, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 17th February, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WED'DAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY, 21st February, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
" " " " " " "	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	£ 125-0-0, 24 "
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" " " " " " "	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the unmentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense.

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons.	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon

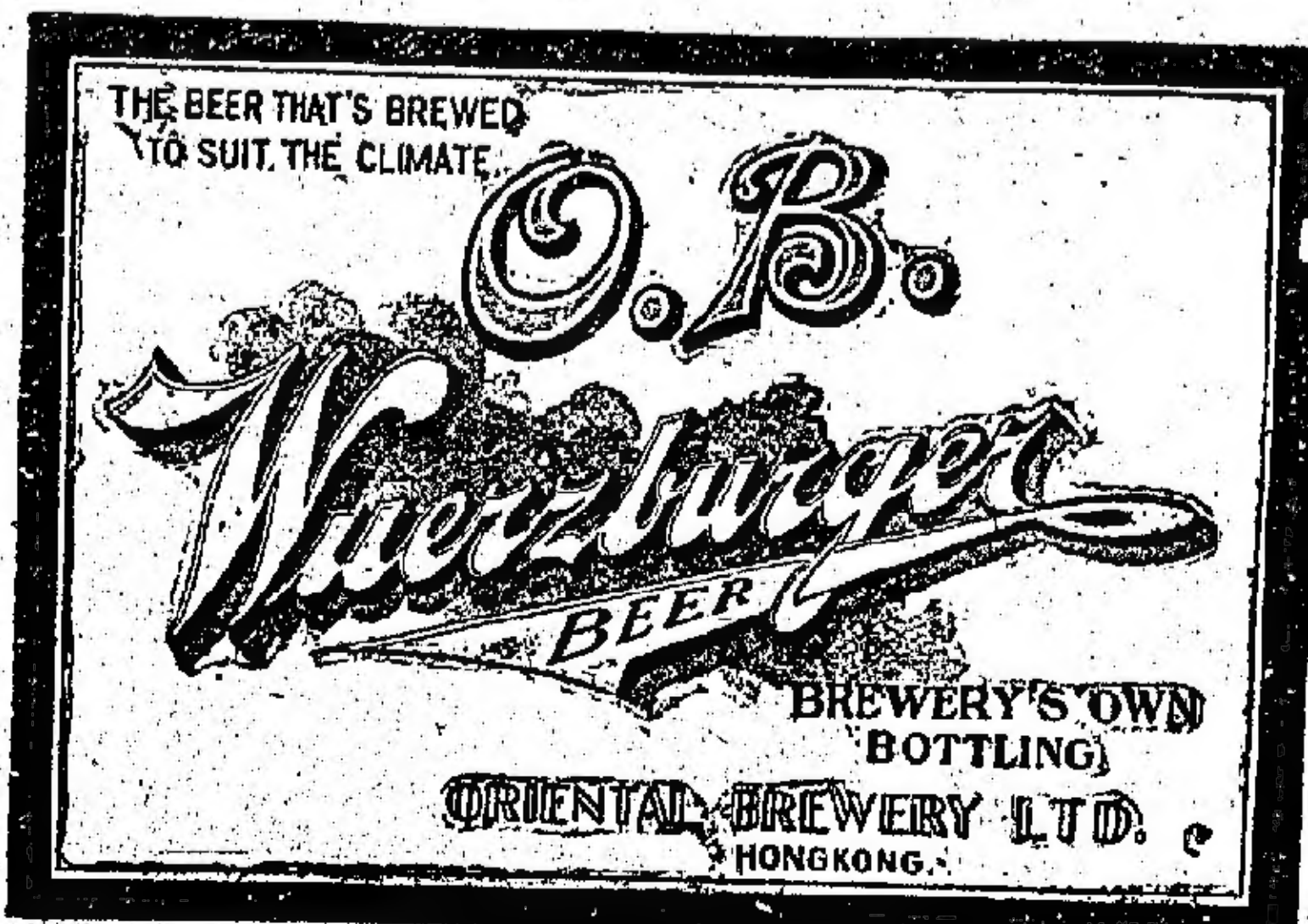
The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 8th Feb., at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

708] S. HIROI, MANAGER



FOR SALE!

STRONG STEEL-PLATED SAFES
OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN FACTORY

"OSTERTAGWERKE."

SAFES AND CASHBOXES IN STOCK AT RATES FROM
\$22 up to \$150.The Safes may be seen at any time in the Offices of the Sole
Representative:**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Pitsanuloh	Monday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Sui Tai	Monday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
	Machow	Monday, 6th, 5.03 P.M.
Fort Bayreuth	Suichow	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 7th, 10.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Mauwang	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Kuowang	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiwan	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Iloilo and Cebu	Tean	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Empire	Wednesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Lienyang	Wednesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Bangkok
Shanghai

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Samarang and Sourabaya
Manila
Chinkiang

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Fri-
day, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters
containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO
ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

Mails for "CANTON," "WUCHOW" and "SAMSUI" will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m.
and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

A Mail for MACAO is despatched per s.s. Sui An on week-days at 7.15 a.m., on Sundays
the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NANTAU and SUABUE are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

Mails for KONGMOON and KUMCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On
Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

A mail for Long Island (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch Cheung-
chow daily at 2.30 p.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

Local Deliveries.—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the
Town, Kowloon and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the
Veranda in Queen's Road.

REGISTRATION.—Correspondence can be registered for mails to Europe, Canada and America
up to an hour before the time of closing. With a late fee of 10 cents, registered articles for
despatch by those packets will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing the
ordinary mail. Registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, India, Manila and Australia by
other than contract packets close half an hour before the ordinary mails and to the Coast Ports
quarter of an hour before the ordinary mails.

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, in-
cluding rich dark as well as light shades.

It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated
with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do
not turn black with sulphur.

It sets the hardest of any article yet offered,
and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off.

It is washable three weeks after being applied.

It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in
all fever or infectious cases as recommended
by the medical faculty.

It is non-poisonous and clean in working.

It destroys fleas, bugs, and other objectionable
insects.

Many of the colours will stand on new plaster
walls.

"The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are
obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without
injuring it."

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 4th.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9 3/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight 1/9 3/4
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9 3/4

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 226
Credit, at 4 months' sight 230

ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight 44 1/2

ON HONGKONG:—
Telegraphic Transfer 133
Bank, on demand 133 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 75 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA:—
On demand—Pesos—87 1/2

ON SINGAPORE:—
On demand 107 1/2

ON BATAVIA:—
On demand 107 1/2

ON HAIKONG:—
On demand 107 1/2

ON SAIGON:—
On demand 107 1/2

ON BANGKOK:—
On demand 107 1/2

ON SINGAPORE:—
Bank's Buying Rate \$11.20

GOULD LINE, 100 tons, per ton \$57.80

BAB SILVER, per oz. 24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cents pieces, per cent \$7.92 discount.
Chinese 10 " \$8.25 " "
Hongkong 20 " \$7.83 " "
Hongkong 10 " \$8.20 " "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$92 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$80, buyers
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Bank of Commerce, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$1.
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 53.
Loan-King-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$4 1/2	all	\$57, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$6.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67.
Greenwick & Co., Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100.
Freemantle Island Cement Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$5.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$3 1/2, sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$21, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$103, buyers
Hongkong Rope-Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$64, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$150, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$87 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$365.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 16 1/2, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$825.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$200.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$97, x d. sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$30	\$35, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$43, x d. buyers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Haab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$3.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$13, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$112, sellers
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$18, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7 1/2, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$17, sat. & buy.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$15	\$15	\$31 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	56, [L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	25.7.6.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$23.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$12.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$22.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$5 1/2, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,907 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$11 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	103 fbers	\$10	\$10	\$300.
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 6th to 12th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Mon.	6	h. m. ft. in.	5 2	h. m. ft. in.	8 7 2 5
			5 3		8 7 2 5
			5 4		8 7 2 5
Tues.	7	h. m. ft. in.	5 5	h. m. ft. in.	8 9 3 0
			5 6		8 9 3 0
			5 7		8 9 3 0
Wed.	8	h. m. ft. in.	5 8	h. m. ft. in.	11 3 2 5
			5 9		11 3 2 5
			6 0		11 3 2 5
Thurs.	9	h. m. ft. in.	6 1	h. m. ft. in.	10 3 7 1
			6 2		10 3 7 1
			6 3		10 3 7 1
Fri.	10	h. m. ft. in.	6 4	h. m. ft. in.	10 4 3 6
			6 5		10 4 3 6
			6 6		10 4 3 6
Sat.	11	h. m. ft. in.	6 7	h. m. ft. in.	2 21 0 8
			6 8		2 21 0 8
			6 9		2 21 0 8
Sun.	12	h. m. ft. in.	6 10	h. m. ft. in.	3 4 0 5
			6 11		3 4 0 5
			6 12		3 4 0 5

HONGKONG, METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 5th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.19	30.32	30.20
Temperature	59	59	59
Humidity	56	55	64
Wind Direction	E	E	—
Force	2	2	0
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

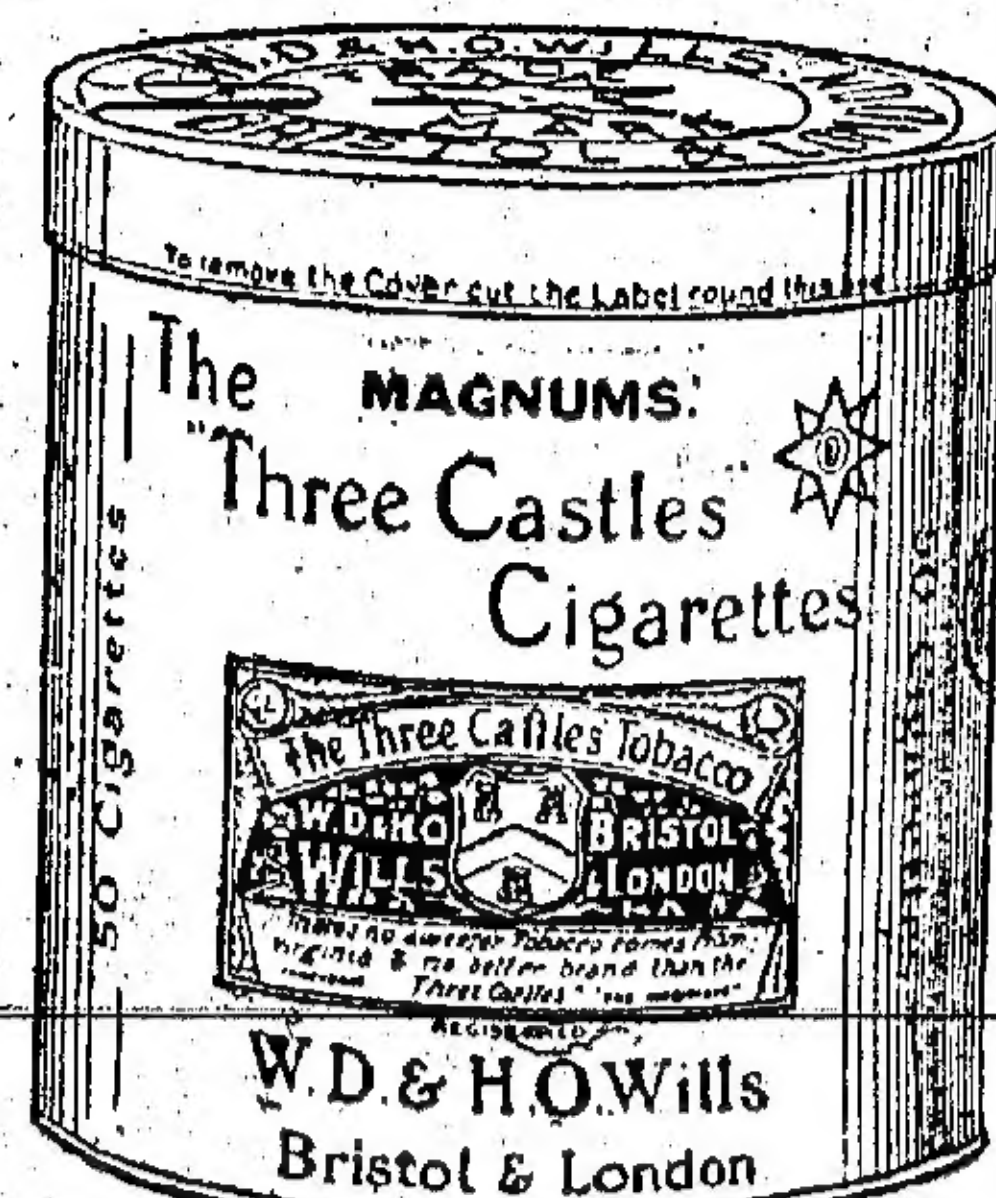
Highest open air Temperature on 4th 61
Lowest open air Temperature on 4th 50

THE MOST CELEBRATED CIGARETTES
IN THE WORLD."THREE
CASTLES"MANUFACTURED FROM THE HIGHEST GRADES OF BRIGHT
VIRGINIA TOBACCO AND PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 50.ASK FOR MAGNUMS
(HAND-MADE)

75 CENTS PER TIN OF 50.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



BRISTOL AND LONDON.

THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS
CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.



Another Famous Product of the above
Company is its
**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**

A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Kwan Yee, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YEE, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
NUTRIMENTAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
11, Cause Road.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, LTD.
OPENSRAW, MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF:
GAS & OIL ENGINES,
MARINE ENGINES,
MOTORS & MOTOR
CARS,
GAS PLANTS
FOR
POWER
AND HEATING
PURPOSES TO
WORK WITH ALL
KINDS OF FUEL.
SUCTION
AND
PRESSURE SYSTEMS.
AMMONIA RECOVERY
PLANTS, &c.

HAVE ALREADY MANUFACTURED CLOSE UPON 70,000 ENGINES.
SEVERAL OF THESE ENGINES CAN BE SEEN NOW AT
WORK IN THE COLONY.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

TO-DAY
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public
Works Dept.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 11th Feb.—Ordinary Annual General
Meeting of Hongkong Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 a.m.

Tuesday, 14th Feb.—Race Meeting of Hong-
kong Jockey Club, at Happy Valley,
11.30 a.m.

Tuesday, 21st Feb.—Eighty-Ninth Ordinary
Half-Yearly Meeting of H.K. C. M. Steam-
boat Co. Ltd., Noon

Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd March—
Annual Show of Hongkong Horticultural
Society, in the Botanic Gardens.

ORPHEUM.

January 20th.

Quotations are:—
Malwa New \$2,500/2,500 per pion.
Malwa Old \$2,540/2,560 "
Malwa Older \$2,570/2,580 "
Malwa V. Old \$2,590/2,600 "
Persian fine quality \$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine \$2,000 "
Patna New \$2,575 per chest.
Patna Old \$2,650 "
Bonares New \$2,620 "
Bonares Old " "

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in
business as the use of First Class Printing.
The difference in cost between good and bad
printing and material is generally nil.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June,
1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910.

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